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whole process. As stimulation of the ganglion proceeds, the muscle, at about the middle, near the entrance of the nerve, first becomes rough and irregularly contracted, then cedematous. The muscle fibers apparently dissolve and tear apart under the strain of normal tonus; the capillaries, unable to support the strain, are torn, thus producing the hemorrhage, and in from three to ten minutes may be seen the formation of a typical ulcer. After the operation this heals slowly, with formation of a scar.

Thus Gaule is able to prove, as he thinks, the absence of all connection between his experiments and those of Hering. It is further stated that the rabbits experimented on are not tied down, but held by the hand, and that rupture of the muscle fibers may occur without perceptible voluntary contractions. The essential fact, upon which Gaule insists, is that trophic changes may be produced in muscle substance by which its power to resist strain is greatly diminished. He experiments further to prove this by extending similar muscles with different weights. Normally, a weight of 5,000 gms. does not cause rupture of muscle fibers, while 500 gms. does so invariably, if the spinal ganglia are injured. Thus resistance is lessened to at least one-tenth of normal.

We can no longer, according to Gaule, speak of "trophic nerves." The whole nervous system is trophic.

II.—ANTHROPOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN, PH. D.

LINGUISTICS (and related subjects).

Further Notes on Indian Child-Language. A. F. CHAMBERLAIN. *Amer. Anthropol.* (Washington), VI. (1893), 321-322.

Notes that it is the mothers who teach the children many of these words.

Secret Language of Children. O. CHRISMAN. *Science* (New York), XXII. (1893), 303-305.

Treats of the secret language in use among school-children and others, and contains original observations on the Tut-language, as spoken by the children in Gonzales, Texas.

On the Words "Anahuac" and "Nahuatl." D. G. BRINTON. *Amer. Antiq.* (Chicago), XV. (1893), 377-382.

An interesting onomatological study. The author brings out the curious fact that in the Zapotec Indian tongue of Mexico (as also in Huastec), "the verb 'to know' is a reduplication of the first person of the personal pronoun *na*, 'I;' *na-na*, 'to know,' literally, 'my mine,' that which is with me, essentially mine."

The Origin of Literary Forms. C. LETOURNEAU. *Pop. Sci. Mo.* (New York), XLIII. (1893), 673-682.

Treats of the forerunners and the beginnings of literary æsthetics and their progress through the various periods of human development. Refers to the Fuegians, ancient Greeks and Latins, Chinese. The author considers "that there are good grounds for supposing that women may have especially participated in the creation of this lyric of the erotic kind."

A New Method of Teaching Language. W. VIETOR. *Educ. Rev.* (New York), VI. (1893), 350-359.

In this paper Professor Viotor, of the University of Marburg, gives an account of the new or reform method of direct or imitative language teaching as practiced in many of the German secondary schools, with a brief sketch of a reform lesson.

Reform in Modern Language Instruction. J. J. FINDLAY. *Ibid.*, V. 334-344.

Discusses Gouin's system chiefly.

Relations of Literature and Philology. O. F. EMERSON. *Ibid.*, V. (1892-'93), 130-141.

Argues for the complete separation of the study of two such diverse subjects as in accord with the specializing tendencies of the age, and with the necessities of academic progress.

La Degenerazione nello stile dei paranoici erotici. G. C. FERRARI. *Rivista Sperim. di Fren. e di Med. Leg. ecc.* (Reggio), Vol. XIX. (1893), 329-363.

Follows up the study of Tanzi, who sought to show the analogies between the writings of paranoics and those of primitive peoples. A detailed account of observed "degeneration in the style of paranoics," illustrated by numerous citations in prose and in verse, from the original documents. The anomalies are considered atavistic returns due to the fundamentally degenerated condition of the patient.

Ueber eine Depressionsform der Intelligenz in sprachlicher Beziehung. M. O. FRAENKEL. *Ztschr. f. Psych. u. Phys. d. Sinnesorgane* (Hamburg-Leipzig), VI. (1893), 230-232.

Treats of peculiarities (the use of weak forms of strong verbs, *gegehen* for *gegangen*, *mir* for *mich*, and *vice versa*, etc.) observed in the speech of a twenty-three year old (seemingly idiotic) woman. Notes the fact that in French, which she speaks like her mother tongue, the same mistakes are not made.

The Language Used to Domestic Animals. W. H. CARRUTH. *Dialect Notes* (Cambridge, Mass.), Part VI. (1893), 263-268.

Discusses the peculiar words in calling, driving away, etc., cows, swine, horses, sheep, dogs, fowls, in various districts of the United States, giving phonetic transcriptions of each sound noticed. An interesting beginning of an important study.

On the Source of the Italian and English Idioms, Meaning "To Take Time by the Forelock," with Special Reference to Bojardo's Orlando Innamorato. Book II. Cantos VII.-IX. G. E. MATZKE. *Public. Mod. Lang. Ass. Amer.* (Baltimore), VIII. N. S. I. (1893), 303-304.

An interesting psycho-linguistic study. The paper is supplemented by others by Professor G. L. Kittredge, *Mod. Lang. Notes* (Baltimore), VIII. (1893), 459-469; and Dr. K. Pietsch, *Ibid.*, 469-475.

The Order of Words in Anglo-Saxon Prose. C. A. SMITH. *Public. Mod. Lang. Ass. Amer.* (1893), 210-244.

A timely consideration of a much neglected subject. The author discusses the influence of Latin, and later of Norman-French, inversion, transposition, etc. His conclusion is, "The leading dif-

ference between the word order in Anglo-Saxon and that in Middle English or Modern English, is found in the frequent transposition occurring in Anglo-Saxon dependent clauses," and the introduction of Norman-French only consummated the influences at work to produce this.

The Absolute Participle in Middle and Modern English. C. H. ROSS. *Ibid.*, 245-302.

This is a thorough-going and statistical study, and the author's statement that in Modern English the absolute participle "is an important adjunct to the style, to which it imparts variety and compactness. It gives life and movement to the sentence, and is the ready resource of all writers of narration and description for the purpose of expressing subordinate conceptions," ought to lead to the revision of certain text-books of rhetoric and composition. Mr. Ross' part is based upon the examination of twenty-nine Middle English, seven Old French, one Italian, and sixty-one Modern English texts.

A Grouping of Figures of Speech, Based upon the Principle of their Effectiveness. H. E. GREENE. *Ibid.*, 432-450.

The author's order is: "Synecdoche, Metonymy, Stated Simile, Implied Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Imperfect Allegory, Pure Allegory. Kenning, which points sometimes toward Metonymy, sometimes towards Metaphor, I place between Metonymy and Metaphor." Professor Greene remarks that "since the publication nearly forty years ago of 'The Philosophy of Style' by Herbert Spencer, there has been a gradual consensus of opinion in favor of the view which he advanced—that the aim of all rhetorical devices is economy of the attention of the reader or hearer."

Polysynthesis in the Languages of the American Indians. J. N. B. HEWITT AND J. OWEN DORSEY. *Amer. Anthropol.* (Washington), VI. (1893), 381-407.

This is an examination by Mr. Hewitt upon the basis of Iroquoian and Dr. Dorsey upon the basis of Siouan speech of the "polysynthesis," held by many authorities to be characteristic of American tongues and in criticism of views expressed by Dr. D. G. Brinton, upon this question of great psychological import in linguistic study. Of the American Indian tongues it may be said: "They, like the languages of the older hemisphere, have traits which are found in the majority of languages, and they also individually have others which are idiomatic." Nay, more, what Professor Whitney has written about holophrasis in view of the languages of the Indo-European family, applies with equal force to the languages of the American aborigines, the word-sentences of which are the same in kind with those of the former.

On Adaptation of Suffixes in Congeneric Classes of Substantives. M. BLOOMFIELD. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.* (Baltimore), XII. (1891), 1-29.

In this excellent paper, Professor Bloomfield treats a subject of great psychological interest and one with which the students of the languages of our American aborigines are tolerably familiar. The author, however, confines his field of view to Indo-European speech, treating of the suffixes occurring in the names of the body and its members, words for right and left, assimilation of opposites

and assimilation of congeners, suffixes in names of birds, animals and plants in Greek, suffixes in names of divisions of time, etc. The paper is a distinct contribution to linguistic psychology.

The Spelling Reform (Bureau of Education, Circular of Information, No. 8, 1893). F. A. MARCH. (Washington), (1893), 86 pp. 8vo.

This is a revised and enlarged issue of the pamphlet published by the United States Bureau of Education in 1881 and exhibits the progress of the movement for the reform of our absurd system of spelling since that date, progress that must encourage the distinguished advocates of the innovation.

A propos de la réforme orthographique. CH. LEBAGUE. *Revue Pédagogique* (Paris), Tome XXII. (1893), 213-222.

Discusses the report of the Dictionary Committee of the French Academy. The author finds fault with the committee in one point only—it has favored the hyphen too much.

Une Objection contre la Réforme de l'orthographe: l'étymologie. A. RENARD. *Ibid.*, XXIII. (1893), 36-43.

The author holds that etymology has nothing to do in principle with orthography, and supports his views by numerous well-chosen illustrations.

Simplified Spelling; A Symposium. *Amer. Anthropol.* (Washington), VI. (1893), 137-206.

In this symposium on the question: "Is simplified spelling feasible as proposed by the English and American philological societies?" the following distinguished gentlemen took part: Professor F. A. March, Dr. W. T. Harris, Dr. Alexander Melville Bell, J. M. Gregory, W. B. Owen, E. T. Peters, C. P. G. Scott, J. C. Pilling, A. R. Spofford, B. E. Smith, Professor W. D. Whitney, Major J. W. Powell. The chief who answered the question in the negative, was Dr. Spofford, who said, "The cardinal error of the spelling reformers is: They forget that the language of a people is an evolution, not a creation." Perhaps the most interesting contribution to the symposium is that of Mr. J. C. Pilling, who gives (pp. 182-186) a brief account of the syllabaries used by missionaries and others to record and to teach Indian languages.

The Native Calendar of Central America and Mexico; A Study in Linguistics and Symbolism. D. G. BRINTON. (Philadelphia), (1893), 59 pp. 8vo.

This new and extended study of the calendar-systems of Central American and Mexican aborigines contains much of psychological interest. The mathematical basis, the day-periods, the solar year, divination by the calendar, and calendar festivals are briefly referred to, but the main portion of the work (pp. 20-49) is devoted to acute analysis of the day and month names, with a discussion of their symbolism (pp. 49-59), and hieratic significations. According to Dr. Brinton, the philosophic conception, which, without any straining, was intended to be conveyed by the calendar, covering the career of human life from birth till death in old age, was this: "The individual emerges from the womb of his mother, and the parturient waters, as did the earth from the primeval ocean; he receives breath and with it life, which is supported by repose and food. The man reproduces his kind; the woman, at the risk of